

SCARED AMERICANS ARE IN FLIGHT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

which already had been extended to the west front of Verdun, is regarded as the most favorable issued for some time past.

"Letters from the front reaching Berlin describe the fighting between Ypres and Ypres as probably the fiercest of the whole war. The Germans forced their way southward by repeated night attacks. The toll of death was great on both sides.

"The German Government has organized a civil administration in the French mining districts of Longwy and Briey, where there are ore pits valued at \$25,000,000 francs (\$45,000,000).

"Bitter quarrels have broken out at Darmstadt between English and French prisoners of war. As a result it became necessary to move the Englishmen, among whom is Col. Grey, into another camp."

BERLIN, via The Hague, Nov. 2.—A brief official bulletin issued today stated that in the west the Germans had made material gains at certain points along the right wing, especially to the north of Ypres. The German lines have also been advanced west of Lille to Laventie in the face of determined opposition.

The opening of the dykes has interfered with rapid progress, it is stated, but the troops have at no point been forced to cede their original positions.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

German Attacks Repulsed, Says War Office in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—The French official announcement this afternoon says:

"On our left wing the German offensive continued yesterday with the same violence in Belgium and in the north of France, particularly between Hamme and the Lys. In this region, in spite of attacks and counter attacks on the part of the Germans we made slight progress on almost the entire front, excepting at the village of Mesennes, a part of which was again lost by the allied troops.

"The enemy undertook an important movement against the suburbs of Arras. This resulted in failure as did other movements against Lihons and Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre.

"On the centre, in the region of the Aisne, we made slight progress in the direction of Tracy-le-Val, to the north of the Forest of Aiguas, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne between this forest and Soissons.

"At Amont-de-Vailly an attack directed against those of our troops who are in possession of the heights of the right bank of the Aisne also resulted in failure. The same outcome attended several night attacks delivered in the heights of the Highway des Dames.

"In the region of Rheims, between the Argonne and the Meuse, and on the heights of the Meuse there was noticed yesterday a renewed activity on the part of the enemy's heavy artillery. The bombardment of these places, however, did not show any appreciable result.

"On our right wing an offensive movement of reconnaissance by the army on Nomeny was repulsed.

"In the Vosges, in addition to the fact that we have recaptured the heights which dominate Mount Sainte Marie, we have made progress in the region of Ban de Sapt, where we occupy the positions from which the artillery of the enemy has been bombarding the town of St. Die."

Cruiser Goeben Damaged By the Russian Batteries

PETROGRAD (via London), Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—A despatch from Sebastopol says that the former German cruiser Goeben's bombardment of that Black Sea fort was stopped by the Constantinevskaya batteries, which forced the warship to withdraw.

The shore station subsequently intercepted a wireless telegraphy message from the Goeben which said: "Damaged. Will return to Constantinople for repairs."

SUBMARINE U-9 ENTANGLED IN NET OF DUTCH TRAWLER

German Boat That Sunk Four British Cruisers Has Odd Experience.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Rotterdam says the famous German submarine U-9, which sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue, and Hawke, has been damaged near the Haaks lightship, situated miles off the north coast of Holland. She caught her screw in a fishing net.

Dutch steam trawler arriving in Amsterdam reports that while the U-9 was out fishing along the coast, the trawler's net was caught in the submarine's screw. The trawler's captain hailed the submarine in English, but received no answer.

The submarine sent up a rocket and the net lines were cut and the submarine released.

The submarine was disabled after a succession of astonishing achievements. The Germans have used against the British navy. Single-handed, the U-9 torpedoed and sank four British cruisers, caused a loss of 1,400 British officers and men and first demonstrated the value of the submarine in modern naval warfare.

KAISER ASSURES FAVORITE BRANDENBURG REGIMENT "ENEMY WILL BE BEATEN."

BERLIN, Nov. 2, via London (Associated Press).—In addressing the Brandenburg Regiment in France recently at a point behind the front, Emperor Wilhelm closed his speech with these words: "When the war is finished we should see each other again. Under all circumstances the enemy will be beaten."

AMERICAN CONSUL, FORCED TO LEAVE OSTEND, NOW IS DETAINED IN GHENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (United Press).—American Consul Johnson of Ostend, is detained at Ghent, according to an official message to this Government today. The Consul's departure from Ostend was delayed because of the German Government's refusal to allow him to leave. The Consul is now being held in Ghent.

BANKS MUST EXPLAIN HIGH INTEREST CHARGE

Comptroller Williams Sends Letter to New York Institutions Calling for Facts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Comptroller Williams this afternoon sent a letter to all national banks in New York City asking them if they are charging more than 6 per cent. interest on call loans. The Comptroller called for an explanation in case the interest charges are higher. The note was as follows:

"Please telegraph this office the highest rate of interest charged by you during the past week on call loans secured by bond and stock collateral. Also state whether you are at this time charging more than 6 per cent. on any such call loans. If you are charging in excess of 6 per cent. on call loans, please advise me when you may be reasonably expected to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent. and also explain what special commissions, if any, in your judgment, warrant you in charging on such loans more than the 6 per cent. rate while it is understood that the rate is to be reduced to 6 per cent. as soon as the leading rate as well as the smaller banks in New York City."

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN BITTER QUARRELS, REPORT FROM BERLIN.

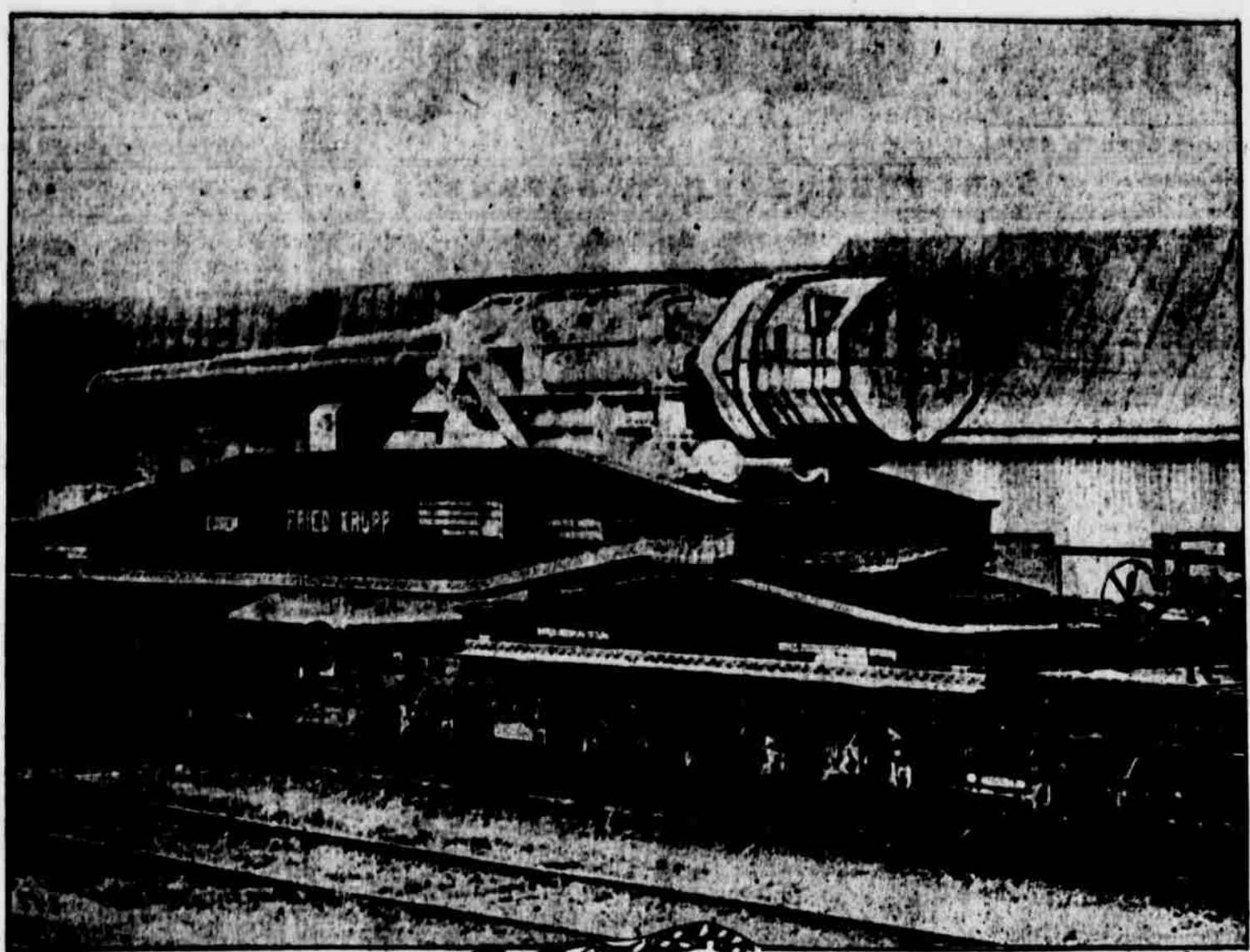
BERLIN, Nov. 2 (Via Wireless to Havre, L. 1).—Bitter quarrels between the French and the British at the detention camp at Darmstadt have reached a point where the prisoners of each nationality are in the hands of the other.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HURT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The Russian Ambassador at Washington, George Bakmeteff, was slightly injured here today while bound for the races at Pimlico, when a taxicab in which he was riding, crashed with a motorcar.

The British, including Col. Grey, brother of the British Foreign Minister, have been transferred to another camp.

GREAT GUN LEAVING KRUPP WORKS FOR THE FRONT



GERMAN GUN LEAVING KRUPP WORKS

7,000,000 LOSE HOMES IN BELGIUM; FOOD EXHAUSTED

At Least 1,000,000 Homes Destroyed and 80 Per Cent. of People Idle.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2 (Via London).—Between six million and seven million Belgians have little or nothing to call "home." They are a people almost without a country.

Foodstuffs, forage, horses, cattle and automobiles not commandeered by the Belgian army when the war broke out, have been seized by the Germans. Practically every acre is now swept of everything valuable.

It is estimated that there are now 300,000 Belgians in England and 500,000 in Holland. The lowest estimate made here places the number of Belgians homes destroyed or so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable, at 1,000,000. Malines, Louvain, Liege, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery fire of the opposing armies that less than half of the normal population are decently sheltered.

A report from Limburg says that the supplies for the bread line have been exhausted and the feeding can be resumed only when American food arrives. The seizure of the cattle for the army has left the country without beef, milk and cheese. The supply of grain ordinarily imported from the United States and Canada has been cut off. For several weeks Flanders was able to help the eastern portion, but now that the lowlands have become the scene of fighting Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Ostend are suffering the same distress which earlier befell the eastern part of the country.

PLANTS CLOSED, SHIPPING IS AT STANDSTILL.

At Liege, the Pittsburgh of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopped. Hundreds of freight trucks are rusting beside the canals while the horses are dead in Flemish trenches. The drivers and freight handlers are in hospitals or with King Albert's army.

Newport and Ostend, the latter suggesting Atlantic City to an American, are occupied by the Germans and the hotels are filled with German wounded. A row of hotels along the beach at the resort fly the Red Cross flag.

Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread line.

The fear is commonly expressed that the city, with its famous buildings, will be destroyed either by attack or by the Germans themselves should they be compelled to retire. Everywhere one hears stories of buildings having been mined with a view to blowing them up in the event that the city cannot be held.

WAR SUMMARY

The confidence of Germany as to the ultimate result is reflected in the words of Emperor William. "Under all circumstances the enemy will be beaten," he said in addressing one of his regiments.

Berlin reports that the French have been thrown across the Aisne near Soissons, and that the operations have already extended to the west front of Verdun.

Germans describe the fighting between Nieuport and Ypres as probably the fiercest of the entire war. The Germans say they have forced their way southward by repeated night attacks. The toll on both sides is very great.

A despatch to Berlin from Gracov says that the Russians have been thrown back across the Dan and have been ejected from Lesnisk.

An Austrian official report says that the Austrians are retaining all of their recaptured positions in Galicia.

A special despatch says a large German force was cut off from the main army when a Belgian bicycle corps blew up a bridge, and that many thousands of the invaders surrendered.

The German submarine U-9, which has sunk four British cruisers, is reported to have been disabled by being caught in the nets of a steam trawler and is now a derelict off the Holland coast.

Rome has a report that a Turkish force of eight army corps has invaded Egypt, though so far there has been no declaration of war. It is believed British and French warships will attempt to force the Dardanelles to-day.

Bulgaria, faced with the alternative of opposing her former protector, Russia, or fighting with her enemies, Greece and Serbia, if she joins in the war, has decided, according to a message from Sofia, to remain neutral. No word has been received regarding the decision of Greece and Roumania.

The Turkish Ambassador in London received his passports to-day.

constitute Belgium's only communication with neutral territory. There are no mails or telegraphic service to Dutch territory. The disheartened Belgians are unable to communicate with their relatives whether they are refugees in Holland or soldiers on the battle line. Their isolation is almost complete. To the grief over their dead and the exile of their Government is now added the awful spectre of starvation. The single ray of hope is afforded by the American commission for relief in Belgium. The liberality of Holland in describing a splendid, but the country's grain supply is exhausted. Great Britain, having limited Dutch importations, is the sole source of an adequate food supply in the United States.

Even the few Belgians with money cannot buy food. There is no wheat, flour, coffee or salt to be had at any price. In many cities conditions are worse than in the country districts. The bakeries are closed and vegetables are practically the only diet. The supplies that the American Commission for relief in Belgium is gathering what little remains of the crops in the field. Antwerp's diamond cutters are all in the army. Malines's tapestry factories are in ruins. Many cotton mills are in ashes, and those that still stand are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front or serving in the hospitals. Hundreds of priests and nuns are caring for the sick and wounded. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals or otherwise. The convent homes have been deserted necessarily by the sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

TOWNS IN BELGIUM COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

The canals leading from Belgium to Holland and the gas railway line between Antwerp and Rotterdam.

BRITISH FORCES NOW ON CONTINENT 300,000 STRONG

By December 1 Sir John French Will Have An Army of 500,000.

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under the orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time. Beyond these, however, there are many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base. This army acts as a complete unit, in conjunction with their French comrades, under the command of Gen. Joffre.

The British base is near a port on the English Channel and the field of action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier and in Belgium itself. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field, of all branches of the army, are men with a considerable amount of service, many of them having had from ten to twelve years' training, and having participated in Great Britain's "little wars" in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are filled with re-enlisted men who have hastened back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By Dec. 1, when it is expected large bodies of British territorials, who have volunteered for foreign service, will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000 men. These will include the British and native troops from India and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time also many of the Australians, Canadians and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the Continent.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call their training is progressing rapidly. Among them, according to authoritative soldiers, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years. These form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits.

Elections now we may expect. This is the tea of the elect.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, Pinned Tea, etc.

TURKEY SOUNDED RUSSIA ON TERMS, SAYS U. S. ENVOY

Asked What Would Satisfy Czar for Bombardment, Morgenthau Cables.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Delayed messages from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, dated late Saturday, received here to-day, say the Turkish Ministers of Agriculture and Interior, through a neutral diplomat, asked the Russian Ambassador before his departure what terms would pacify Russia and if an apology would be satisfactory.

Ambassador Morgenthau assisted in arranging a special train for the British, French and Russian Ambassadors, who left Saturday night, and later arranged for another special train to remove panic-stricken Americans.

A message from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople late this afternoon shows that the Russians in that city are departing en masse. The Italian Ambassador helped them in their flight, it is said.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha, has handed his passports to-day. Previously he had visited the Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, to say goodbye. He will start for home to-morrow.

War has not yet been formally declared on Turkey, but the withdrawal from Constantinople of the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia is regarded in London as being equivalent to a signal for hostilities.

It is understood here that the Foreign Office has given Turkey one last chance to disavow her intention of making war on the powers of the Entente, but not much hope is expressed that she will respond to this chance to remain neutral.

This step was taken because the Foreign Office is not positive its first note ever reached the Turkish Government. The preparations of the Turkish Ambassador to depart from London was not permitted to operate against this final endeavor.

Reports persist that eight army corps of Turkish troops have already crossed the Egyptian frontier. The official press bureau has no confirmation. A rigid censorship is in effect on news from the east. This is believed to be due to plans on the part of the Franco-British fleet to attack the Dardanelles forts. Reports from Italian sources indicate that the bigger ships of the fleet which have been bombarding Cattaro steamed away Saturday to the east. It is believed they have proceeded to the naval base tendered at the outbreak of the war by Greece, from which point they will be within striking distance of the Dardanelles.

FRANCE TAKES STEPS TO PREVENT OUTBREAK OF GREAT EPIDEMIC.

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Associated Press).—Sanitary measures to avoid a possible epidemic are being taken on a large scale by the French League.

Six thousand communes in France which are seeing the ravages of war will be visited sooner or later. Of this number there are 1,100 where hygienic measures will be immediately taken.

Oruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

According to officers recently arrived from England, all weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training. And most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast allied army which will be in the field to reconquer the campaign against Germany.

Special for Monday COCOANUT BUTTER—This sweet has for its base the finest and most delicious Golden Molasses Candy, chocolate of chocolate Ceylon Grated Coconut and made to a delightful crispness.

WE ALSO OFFER:

COCONUT BUTTER—This sweet has for its base the finest and most delicious Golden Molasses Candy, chocolate of chocolate Ceylon Grated Coconut and made to a delightful crispness.

Loft 2 Stores

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE OF \$40,000 GOES TO SUFFERERS BY WAR

THE HAGUE, via London, Nov. 2.—The Handelsblad of Amsterdam has published a report from Christiania saying that the managers of the Nobel Institute have decided to give this year's peace prize, which amounts to \$40,000, to the Netherlands Government to be applied toward the support of Belgian refugees in Holland.



Says the Music Master

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The importance of reserve strength and pure blood at this period cannot be overestimated and Nature's purest and most powerful blood purifier is the only one that cures the blood, strengthens the bones and restores the whole system. *Flowing currents purify the blood.*

DIED.

BURDY.—On Nov. 1, HUGH BURDY in his 74th year, native of County Armagh, Ireland.

Funeral from Campbell Bros' undertaking parlor, 127 Tenth ave., Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, 5th st. and Columbus ave. Interment Calvary.

MIDNET.—At Westfield, N. J., Nov. 1, 1914, GEORGE J. MIDNET, in his 79th year.

Friends and members of Martha Washington Council, No. 11, J. O. W. A. M. are invited to attend the funeral service at the home of his father, Mr. George Midnet, at 221 Cornelia st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

CHOCOLATE SPANGLER, experienced, capable, call at once, 174-175 W. 14th St., between W. 14th and W. 15th Sts., between W. 14th and W. 15th Sts.

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Special for Tuesday SILVER STRAWS, CHOCOLATE FILLING—These are dainty, slender, silvery finished tubes, having fillings of rich cream chocolate.

WE ALSO OFFER:

COCONUT BUTTER—This sweet has for its base the finest and most delicious Golden Molasses Candy, chocolate of chocolate Ceylon Grated Coconut and made to a delightful crispness.

Loft 2 Stores